and DRUGGISTS' ARTICLES, for cash, at prices to correspond with the times. Their stock will be found complete, and conists, in part, of Aperiente, Parifyers, Panacess, Extracts, Pilis, Salves, Sarsaparillas Trusses, Hair Dyes,

Invigorators, Linimente, Magnesias, TERMS-NET CASE. Orders solicited and promptly filled.
D. S. Barnas & Co., Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, opposite Astor-House.

HOLIDAY CLOTHING

Cod Liver Oils.

for MEN AND BOYS

At an Immense Sacrifice

We have determined to close out the balance of our Winter stock at a deduction of

10 PER CENT

BELOW MARKED PRICES.

Зита Евотиках

No. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st.

As analysis of the "Concentrated Leaven" has been made, and it is proved to be a combination of healthful ingredients. It is

in universal request by families and others who make their own bread and pastry.

For sale by all the principal Grocers and Druggists.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN

GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent, No. 189 Pearl-st., New-York. READ! READ!!

DALLEY & Co.'s strice in the Dry Goods column of this paper beaded "Company wife Fronces." Then call at their store, No 531 Broadway, and see the Goods. It will pay you.

OUR READERS Are advised to look at the advertisement of Messre, Dan. v. & Co. in the Dry-Goods column of this paper. The prices at which these gentlemen are offering their goods surprises the town. FURS, FURS, FURS.-GENIN, No. 513 Broadway

HUDSON BAY SABLE CAPES, MUFFS and CUPPS.
MINK CAPES, MUFFS and CUPPS.
CHILDREN'S FURE IN SETS.
GENTS, FUR CAPES, COLLARS, GLOVES and SLEIGH ROBES. GENIN'S HOLIDAY HAT for Young Men, now

FURS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.-Ladies' Mink Capes. Helf-Capes, Victorines, Mutis, and Cutle selling off at a gredection, at Banta's, No. 557 Canal, cor. of Wooster-st.

AT RETAIL UNTIL THE 31ST OF DECEMBER.

Mrsical Boxus and Swiss Watches,
Comprising a great variety of Continuous and Ladies' Watches
with pists, engraved, emancied, and dismond cases by the best
makers.

No. 21 Maiden Lane, (up stairs) N. X.

MERRY CHRISTMAS,-Ladies, if you wish beautitul Boors and Smors for yourselves and children, also Total Sarrysas, presents for gentlemen, patrentee J. B. Millant & Co., No. 307 Canal-at.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

MATCHES AND OF STATE AND AN ACCORDANCE AND ALL Windowsle Prices.

In consequence of the recursion in business, the subscriber is

subscribed stock of
Watches, Jewelles, Silver and Platen Wann,
Paris Fars, Cand Cares, Fourth Monnains, e.c. &c. &c.
At retail, at the lowest whenerale prices.

Gro. C. Aldens, No. 415 Broadway,
One door below Canal-st.

EUGENE A. WIENER, recognized by the most tearned critics of the press of the New and Old World sa an equal of Thanberg, Liest, and a legion of Finishs, known in insulcable circles—Eucone A. Winner, rented the top front room of No. 705 Broadway, near 9th st., for his Studio, Although room of No. 705 Broadway, near 9th st., for his Stedie. Although for the inst weeks also the massian artists had to complain of dail times, still we have full reason to expect for each and all a merry Obristons and a rappy New Year. If you will believe that, then read this day's Trimone (Washington correspondent J. S. P.) especially consoling and inspiring in his second epistle, third Juli, "Monte Scanner Files." God oless such boundar, drine and indeed matter of fact logic. After all "the Country is Saic." Those ladies decirous to hear always the last musical importations from Europe, may not find it too much to welk three finishs to the Top Front Room of No. 765 Breadway, near 9th at., between 2 and a o clock.

HeLIDAYS. The best place to purchase a PURE article of CANDY, SUGAR

The best place to purchase a PURE STRUE OF CARRY, SCOAL PLONS, &C., &C., is at the ULD CHARDERS-ET. CARRY MANUFACTORY.

COTHER CHARDERS-ET. CARRY MANUFACTORY.

All the articles purchased at this establishment are wairanted Pure and Free from all adulteration. Established in 1896, it has for more than Firty Years been collected for the superiority of Ms manufacture. RIDLEY & Co. are determined to keep up with the demand, but our advice is to call early and get supplied.

FANCT BOXES, CONNEY, SACS, &C., &C., &BUILDIE OF HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

FINE WATCHES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS FROM PARIS. med with fur. M. L. Hill, No. 571 Bowe

GREAT SALE OF MINK AND OTHER FURS. The wholesale season being over the undersigned offers CHOCK STOCK of PURS at RETAIL, at prices delying competion, as his stock must be cleaned out by the 20th of January.

THE MOST USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENT!

GROVER & BAKER'S
CRIEBRHATED NOISELESS SEWING-MACRINE.
9 and opward. No. 495 Broadway, N. Y. \$40 and opward.

GIVE THE BEST.

HOLIDAY PRESENT.

A WHERLER & WILSON SEWING-MACHINE, of the reduced prices and with the new improvements, will prove a most accoptable present to a mother, wife, sister, or friend.

Office No. 505 Broadway, N. Y.

HOLIDAY NOTICE. At Tarrow's Saloon, Broadway, corner of Franklin-st, may be found a well selected, varied and extensive stock of eatirety

Bow Goods, suitable for dressing CHRISTMAS THESS. Also, Boxes for presents, Rouleaux Bags, Sacs, Cornets, &c.,

Olbed with choice Confectionery.

He has also a large stock of Confectionery of all kinds, of both
FRENCH and AMERICAN MANUFACTURE, all of which will be offered at low prices. The public are invited to call and examine.

GAS FIXTURES, &c. Ofars for Sale, at REDUCED PRICES, a splendid Assortment of

FRENCH BRONZES, DIRECT ISPONTATION, consisting of MANTEL OKNAMENTS, STATUSTIES, GROUPS, INSTANDS, &c., Flumbing and Gas Fitting attended to as usual, at No. 331 4th-se, and No. 3 Astor House, Barclay st. RICH GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

RICH GOODS FOR THE HOLDSAS.

A. C. BERNBUCT'S OLD STABLE
Established at No. 26 Sowery, in 1818.

Established at No. 26 Sowery, in 1818.

A splendid assortment of Watches and Chains, Jewshry,
Silver and Platte Wars, &c.

All goods at very low prices, and warranted as represented.
Sole Agent for Louis Ringhard's Extra-line Raby Jewsond LeTars, a very desirable Waxon for those whose business require
Pripage Time.

A. C. Benedict, No. 26 Bowery.

MRS. E. SIMPSON, No. 495 Broadway, having

unequested facilities for making Labias' and Children's Drasses, Emplies, Quintino, Existencements, &c., in the best style, and on the shortest notice, would respectfully solicit the pactoning of the Ladica of New York and vicinity.

No. 6 MAIDEN-LANE,
FOR TRIRTY DATE ONLY,
WHOLESALE STOCK OF
FANCE GOODS,

Tonne Son & MRIVAIN, No. 6 Maiden-leve, New-York

351 CURTAIN MATERIALS AT PANIC PRICES! 351

GILS CORRICES. VESTIBULE LACE.
Bost FRENCH BROSATELLS.
Wishow Shades-Bull, White, and Gold Border, made and All reduced 20 per cent.
FERGUSON BROTHERS,
No. 351 Broadway.

Open during the evening until Jan. 1.

THE STEREOSCOPIC EMPORIUM, Wholesale and

Resid.—E. ANTHONY, No. 5M Broadway.
Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp. Photographic materials
for amateurs and the trade. SQUIRE & LANDER

soll REAL GOLD JEWELRY and ENGLISH STRELING SILVERWARE 5 per cent, and DIAMONDS 10 per cent less than any other house in the city.

No. 97 Fulton-st, near William. TEUSSES. - MARSH & Co.'s Radical-cure TRUSS Cince, No. 2 Versey-st. (Astor House), opposite the claurch. Sila Eastic Stockings for Varieuse Velha, Shoulder Braces and Sup-porters, and imported Suspensory Bandages. A lady attendant

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE .-- Reliable, barmlesse ad destantaneous; Binck or Brawn. Factory, No. 81 Barchy. A. Sold and applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Pictory, 16 Hondes. TOWER CLOCKS, REGULATORS, AND OFFICE Closes the most occurate timekeepers is the world.

Separat & Co., No. 171 Breadway.

6.000 OVERCOATS. 2,500 DRIBS FROCK COATS. 5,000 BUSINESS COATS. 500 VELVET VESTS. 2,000 CASSIMERS VESTS. Fultou-at.

AT A MEETING of the EIGHTEENTH WARD RE PERLICAN ASSOCIATION, held THURSDAY EVENING, 20th inst., at Kirchner's Hotel, the headquarters of the party of the Ward, ELLICHT C. Cowdin, esq., was called to the Chair, and the fol-lowing ticket for officers of the Association for the ensuing year

was unanimously adopted.

In view of the large increase in the Association during the past
year, a public notice, though unusual, has been deemed neces-

rear, a public notice, though unusual, has been doesned necessary.

For President—George Opdyke.

For Prist Vice-President—Herney Wilson.

For Second Vice-President—Herney Mofaddy.

For Recording Secretary—Joseph Senwous Haskins.

For Corresponding Secretary—W. D. Charle.

For Treasurer—John Pullman.

For Delegates to the Central Committee.

ELLIOTY C. COMDIS,

WILLIAM W. NORTHEFP.

T. G. GLAUBENSULES,

JOHN A. FOSTER,

WILLIAM T. BLACK,

WILLIAM T. BLACK,

WILLIAM S. OFDYKE,

THOMAS J. HALL.

Executive Committee—Job L. Black, Henry A. Huribut,
David Dudley Field, Solomon Birdsall, James M. Cross, Henry
D. Sedgwick, Jesse Fenda, Feter T. O'Urien, Benjamin Warden,

Thomas J. Hall.

Executive Committee—Job L. Black, Henry A. Huribut
David Dudley Field, Solomon Birdsall, James M. Cross, Henry
D. Sedgwick, Jesse Fenda, Peter T. O'Brien, Benjamin Warden
Joseph Lichtenstein, Henry A. Spencer, Henry Burden, Philip
Case, James T. Hamilton, Emil Kirchner, John J. Tovavacula
Alexander Ginch, George H. Metcalle, Amos Z. Chamberlain

Jexander Chich, George B. Metchier, Mind J. Sperry, Dr. Geo. Vm. Wheeler, J. Phillp Schmenger, John J. Sperry, Dr. Geo. Woodward, Isaac Sherman, David Kilmer, Wm. M. Hondek, Robert H. Gibson, George J. Ruch, Wm. H. Hah, Thomas e. ordially indorse the above ticket, and call upon all who

We cordially inderse the above ticket, and call upon all who have the true interests of the Republican party at heart to rally to its support, and ence more threat the schemes of these who again, under a new guise, seek to prevent the good of the party to the furtherance of their own seitlah ends.

Let all who would keep the party pure and true to its purposes come out to-night.

The poll opens at Kitchner's Hotel, corner 19th-st. and 3d-av., at 7 o'clock and closes at 8 o'clock. Vot early.

Elliott C. Cowdin, David Dadley Field, Edward P. Cowles, Henry A. Huribut, Timethy G. Underhill, Job L. Black, Henry D. Sedgwick, John Austin Stevens, ir., Jesse Fonda, James M. Thompson, James M. Cross, Eungmin Warden, Joel Foster, M. D. Amos S. Chamberlain, Thomas Colhans, John Pullman, Peter T. O'Erien, Thoodere G. Glaubenskiee, Emil Kitchner, William Wheeler, Horace Webster, Thomas Stephenson.

New-Hork Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1860.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No noitee can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

Susiness letters should in all cases be addressed to THE New-York Tenturals. Susiness letters should in all cases be addressed to The YORK TRIBUSE. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

A limited number of advertisements will be received for insertion in THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC for 1861. Price, \$75 per page. Address
THE TRIBUNE, New-York.

The Tribune for California

Will be ready at 9 o'clock this morning. It will contain the Money and Market Reports, Marriages and Deaths, and all the latest important Foreign and Domestic News since the sailing of the last steamer. The steamship North Star will leave to-day at 12 o'clock. The mails close at 10 o'clock, a. m. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, for sale at the counter.

A golden shower has begun to pour in upon us. Last Saturday California sent us a million on Sunday the Europa brought us \$540,000 from England. The Etna came on Tuesday with \$330,000, on Wednesday the Atlantic brought \$850,000, and yesterday came the Persia, with \$3,100,000, to which the Quaker City, from Havana, added \$107.718, and the Borussia, from Hamburg, \$17,500, making the receipts of yesterday \$3,225,218, or \$5,945,218 since Saturday last. Comment may be dispensed with.

The steamer Persia, with two days later European intelligence-her latest dates being of the 9th inst,-arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. She brought £621,407 in specie. The most important announcement by this arrival is that the Allies have captured Pekin. The Emperor's summer palace had been sacked, and immense spoils taken. The Emperor had fled to Tartary. The Allies were to winter at Pekin and Tien-tsin. Victor Emanuel had returned to Naples. A trial had been made of the Cavelli battery against the fortress of Gaëta with terrible effect. Reactionary disturbances had taken place at Caseta and other places, but the Garibaldians had promptly put them down. King Francis II. has concluded a loan at Vienna. The Neapolitan army in the Roman territory has diminished to 8,000. The Russian decree emancipating the peasants has been signed by the Emperor, and is to be promulgated on the 1st of January. Breadstuffs steady. Consols on the 7th, 934 for money, and 944 for account.

Some feeling was excited in the House of Representatives at Washington yesterday by a resolution, offered by Mr. Delano of Massachusetts. inquiring of the President whether a statement made in the South Carolina Convention, to the effect that notice had been given him that a reenforcement of Fort Moultrie would be the signal for an attack, was true. What with Mr. Clarke's resolutions in the Senate, which were again brought up yesterday, and the urging of this similar inquiry in the House, it is not improbable that Mr. Buchanan will yet be compelled to explain and defend his do-nothing policy in regard to the insurgent Carolinians.

The Pacific Railroad was got through the Honse vesterday as an amendment, offered by Mr. Curtis, to the Nebraska Land bill. It provides for a road starting from the western border of Missouri and the southern border of Iowa, to meet within 200 miles of the Missouri River, and then to unite in a single trunk by the best and shortest route near Salt Lake to San Francisco. or the navigable waters of the Sacramento. The other road is to start from Fort Smith and a point on the western border of Louisiana, with two converging lines westward till a junction is made with the road chartered by the Texas Legislature.

Senator Pugh of Ohio addressed the Senate vesterday, chiefly in reply to the speech of his colleague, Mr. Wade, on Monday. Mr. Pugh's speech is in very marked contrast to that of Mr. Johnson, on Wednesday, and is so far from approving the enforcement of Federal law, so ably advocated by the Senator from Tennessee, that he considers such enforcement as the coercion of an independent State, and a blow at her sovereign right, which must lend to civil war. Though Mr. Pugh is thus ready to relieve the Executive, in whose hands the powers of the

Government now rest, from responsibility, and giving thus aid and comfort to the insurgents of South Carolina, he is loud in the demands he makes upon the incoming Administration to give assurances that will satisfy the malcontents, But what if it should not satisfy them ! The Hon. Senator fails to provide for a contingency which is a good deal more than likely to happen. It is not, after all, compromise that Mr. Pugh wants for his Southern friends, but the Republicans should yield everything. The fault he finds with them is that they do not like Slavery, and this is a shortcoming which he seems at a loss to understand, and cannot pardon. Of course, with this view of the subject, Mr. Crittenden's proposition meets with his approbation. The speech is quite as good, perhaps, as we had any right to expect from the Senator from Ohio; but it is a melancholy exhibition of what passes for statesmanship.

The Postmaster-General, in his Report, having pretty broadly intimated that George Law and Gustavus A. Conover conspired with Postmaster Fowler to palm a worthless bond upon the Department, Law and Conover, through counsel, charged yesterday, in their suit against the Government, that the late Postmaster-General Brown wrote a letter to Fowler, between the 1st and 20th of September, 1858, calling his attention to the non-execution of his bond, and the then existing deficiency in his accounts. They allege that this letter, the draft of which was in the handwriting of Mr. Brown, is on file in Washington, and demand its production as evidence in the cause. If this allegation be well founded, it would appear that the Department was a party with Law and Conover to the fraud upon the Government, if any was committed, and also that the late Postmaster-General was long privy to the embezzlements of Fowler. Judge Roosevelt opposed the motion, on the ground that Fowler made no mention of such a letter when examined by the Commissioner in Havana, and that to prove or disprove the sending of it would require a Commission to issue to the City of Mexico, where Mr. Fowler now is. The Court directed the Government to produce the letter, or in default, the plaintiffs would be entitled to a new Commission. It would be quite in keeping with the character of the Administration of Mr. Buchanan if it should be shown that the Postmaster-General really knew of and connived at Fowler's dishonesty.

"The King is dead; long live the King." The Union is dissolved; long live the Union! A star the less in our firmament, or rather, South Carolina thinks so.

According to the general expectation, that State has gone out of the Union, but if we do not forget that it is not the first time she has done so, we shall tremble the less. We remember when she was ready to go to the death for Gen. Hamilton's sugar, when it is was said of her, "dulce et decorum est pro patria mori," But it was sweeter yet to come back, and she came back. She may do so again. It is so easy to pass resolutions; so difficult to execute them. Her first act of sovereignty is rather ludierous. She asks the Government from which she se cedes to conduct for her her postal system !

However she has gone, and if she is gratified by the manner of her going, the gratification is one which nobody, we fancy, will grudge her. If she chooses to be without the advantages of the Union, which her sister States enjoy and will continue to enjoy, the loss is hers, and the advantages-so far as the saving of some heavy expense is concerned-are ours. How in any other sense she is to get out of the Union, it is not easy to see. Her Commissioners will pres-ently appear at Washington, and will have the honor, doubtless, of dining with the Old Public Functionary, who still holds high Court in the White House. They may wait upon Congress, but Congress has no authority to treat with them upon the subject of dissolution. then, can they do? Like the French King who marched up the hill with twice ten thousand men, and then marched down again, they can return to Charleston and report progress. Only let the State continue to pay the regular duties on imports, and keep her hands off the Forts, and she can secede as long as she pleases.

NEVER DESPAIR.

"Dissolved, the great experiment of self-government is a failure. Dissolved, the aspirations for pervading prosperity and happiness, a high civilization and an exalted nationality 'vanish." Such are the lugubrious exclamations with which The Albany Evening Journal accompanies its scheme of compromise, and by which it seeks to persuade the free-labor masses of the nation to recant and abandon all the prin ciples, and the entire system of policy for which, during the last six years, they have so successfully contended.

But suppose the ideas of The Erening Journal to be adopted and carried out; what, in that case, is to become of its aspirations for pervading prosperity and happiness, high civilization, and an exalted nationality? Such aspirations would not seem to be very consistent with voluntary aid in the perpetuation and extension of negro Slavery, and the humble recognition of slaveholding as the ruling power of the nation. What a drawback the institution of Slavery is to our national prosperity and happiness, those may judge who see the effects it is producing at this very moment. The judgment of the civilized world recognizes Slavery as utterly incompatible with high civilization. An exalted nationality is hardly to be anticipated from suppressing the instincts of humanity, and converting the National Union into a mere convenience for slaveholding.

If the Cotton States, and, following in their wake, all the Slaveholding States should go out of the Union, what is to prevent the Free-Labor States, notwithstanding that catastrophe, from still aspiring, as much as ever, after pervading prosperity and happiness, high civilization, and an exalted nationality? Are twenty millions of free people, industrious and energetic, whose rapid advancement in wealth, knowledge, and all the refinements of civilized life, have made them the admiration of Europe, to sit down and fold their arms in despair ? In addition to the experiment of self-government, we have also been trying two other experiments-that of reconciling the existence of negro Slavery with democratic institutions, and of holding together Free-Labor States and Slave-Labor States in a common union. The withdrawal of the Slave States might go far to show the impracticability of the latter experiment. Upon the experiment of selfgovernment it would have little or no bearing-

might even be alleged, with much show of reason, that this experiment might then go on under more favorable circumstances than before. It is an undeniable fact that the degree to which these United States have attained in the scale of civilization, and that high national position which they hold in the world, are mainly due to the energy, the enterprise, the intelligence, the education of the Free States. The Southern States contribute to the wealth of the Union, but to what else? The term Yankee, so generally employed at home and abroad as a name for the whole American nation, shows pretty clearly in what part of the Union the essential energy of the United States is thought to reside. It is very well known that, outside of agriculture, the advancement and industry even of the Slaveholding States is largely indebted to Northern immigrants. What might be the fate of the Southern States, either as regards self-government or social progress, if cut off from the political and civilizing influences exerted over them by their Northern associates, is more than we would like to answer for. That the experiment of self-government would still continue to go on at the North, and that the aspirations of our people after a high civilization and an exalted nationality would continue as strong and effective as ever, we cannot for a moment doubt.

OUR DIRTY STREETS.

We cannot remember, even under the dirty rule of Arcularius, when the streets of the City of New-York were in a more deplorable condition than at present. They present the appearance of rivers of mud, through which people have literally to wade, in going to and from their business. It is stated that with the exception of Broadway, they have not been cleaned for two weeks. Judging by their appearance, we should suppose that they contained the accumulations of two months, at least. Their condition is a disgrace to a civilized city, in this age of sweeping machines and improved sewerage. The entire out-of-door population are so bespattered by the floundering horses, and splashing omnibutes, that they look like anything but the trim, decent New-Yorkers that they are. The damage to merchandise exposed at store-doors, and the clothing of pedestrians, from the flying mud, is something fearful to contemplate. We verily believe that property enough in wearing apparel alone is destroyed in one week in New-York, under this disgraceful state of dirt, to keep the streets clean for a whole month. Down in West, Washington, Greenwich, Pearl, Water, Front and South streets, the paving-stones are hidden under a foot of filth, soft as mortar, and stinking with all the foul accumulations of a great city, while the side streets are in a still worse condition. If this state of things continues much longer, we must soon suffer the fate of the buried cities. Already jack-boots are almost unequal to the task of fording the crosswalks, and in a little while it will be cheaper to build a new New-York than to exhume the present one.

It is useless to expect any relief from the im becile at the head of the Street-Cleaning Department. He has run out of \$200,000 already this year, without so much as once giving us the luxury of really clean streets. The Common Council have just voted him \$35,000 more to get through this month, and he proposes-to sweep the streets? No-"to keep the gutters open, in the hope that the mud will run off itself There's genius for you. . Of all the men who have pretended to fill the place which Delavan now holds, the public consider him the most incompetent. .There was a point beyond which Arcularius dared not go, so he resigned; but Delayan has no such scruples. All that he does is to play the dummy. His subordinates are all appointed for him, even down to his pot-boy, by the Mayor and the Aldermen. The make-believe machinery of street-cleaving and sanitary inspection is all controlled by the same hands, and he and draw his pay, because the men who put him there don't know where they can find a more subservient tool. What can be expected from a man who, by his own confession, occupies such a servile position? He is now, under direction of the Common Council, advertising for proposals to clean the streets for five years. What guaranty have contractors that this movement is made in good faith-that it is not what the last one was, a deliberate swindle, under cover of which the present do-nothing policy may be persevered in, the accepted contractor learning, after waiting a year or so in suspense, that the Common Council have decided not to confirm his contract? We should not be surprised to find it result in just this way. The fact is, the entire department is corrupt to the core, and so notoriously inefficient from top to bottom, that it is high time that it gave way to a cheeper and more effective agency.

THOSE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS. It is possible that the extraordinary delight of

the Democratic press over the result of the recent municipal elections in Massachusetts may mislead a few people into fears for the stability of Republicanism in the old Bay State; and, since The Express boasts that its party could now carry Massachusetts by 20,000 majority, it may be well to state a few facts, from which intelligent readers can draw their own inferences. Twelve cities in Massachusetts have just chosen

Mayors, six of them being Republicans, three Bell men, and three Douglasites. The Common Councils in nine of the twelve are Republican. Boston has elected a "Union" Mayor by 3,000 majority, to the infinite satisfaction of the Disunionists. Well, what of it? Boston has never elected a Republican Mayor, as such. On a previous occasion, a Republican nomineo was defeated by about 2,500 majority. Mr. Wightman, the new Mayor, was nominated by the same citizens' organization that has carried Boston at each municipal election since 1856. The following table shows the vote of that city at each State election since and including 1856:

| Regulation | Opposition | Opp

In view of these figures the Republicans o Boston bad no good reason to anticipate success, and, of course, under such circumstances, could not draw out their full vote. Nevertheless they polled a larger vote than at any preceding municipal election. Where, then, is the great reaction in favor of Cotton, of which we hear so much and see so little? "That may do very well as an explanation of the election in Bos-"ton," say the Disuniquiets, "but Worcester, heretofore the hot-bed of Abolitionism, has just elected Isane Davis, a Douglas man, for Mayor,

several times before, and yet steadily voted for done no wrong and have no apologies to offer. Free-Soil at every State election, as she will con- They stand by the Constitution and the Union. tinue to do. Mr. Davis is an excellent and popular man, whose liberality and public spirit have done much for the city of Worcester, and who is especially an object of partiality among the Baptists. He was chosen on a Citizens' ticket, with a Republican Council. Worcester has a way of doing very much as she pleases. In 1856, immediately after having cast 2,944 for Fremont to 915 for all others, she elected an Anti-Republican Mayor by 55 majority. Yet, from that day to this, we have failed to notice any substantial change in the vote of that staunch old town at the State elections, except that the vote is rarely so full.

In the same manner, a Democratic journal, in exulting over the election, the other day, of a Democratic Mayor in Springfield, by less than 100 majority, speaks of that city as "strongly Republican heretofore," while in fact Springfield never elected a Republican Mayor but once, and then by a very small majority. On the whole, we think our Republican friends need entertain no fear that the bottom has fallen out of Massachusetts: and we should advise the Revolutionists to adhere to their original plan of excluding her from their new Union, since it is quite certain that they can neither bully nor coax her into conquering her prejudices in favor of free speech, free soil, and free men.

HORE POLICEMEN WANTED.

The report of a Committee of the Board Supervisors, in favor of adding 400 men to the police patrol of this city, will probably come up in that body to-day for action. It is quite evident that the requirements of the public peace and the security of property urgently demand an augmentation of the Police force. They have at present a line of 8033 miles to guard. Allowing for detailments, sickness, and reserves, and we find that only about 513 men are on duty at a time, which gives each man a beat of more than 14 miles. It is obvious that with so long a patrol route robberies may readily be effected at one end of the beat, while the officer is at the other. Where so few men bave to cover so much ground, to expect that the police can be omnipresent, as too many do, is simply unjust. The proposed increase will afford a far better protection to the lives and preperty of our citizens, than is possible with the present number of men, and go far towards making the force as efficient as the public appear to desire. If the Supervisors of Kings County will take into consideration the exposed condition of Brooklyn, where policemen have between six and seven miles of street line to cover, the people of that city will be duly grate ful. As now constituted the pelice force of that city is altogether too meager to be of much service, more especially in the outer Wards.

The Common Council met last evening. The Board of Aldermen did very little beyond liberal ly raising the salaries of a number of officials. In the Board of Councilmen the Mayor's veto of the Third-avenue Railroad extension was negatived, by a vote of 16 to 8, and the ordinance adopted. The sum of \$7,200 was unwarrantably donated to the Broadway Cleaning Association to make up an alleged deficiency in the amount of their subscriptions. This Association agreed to pay the expense of cleaning the thoroughfare three times a week, the city to pay for the other three times. Subsequently the city cleaned it nightly at its own expense. Now, three years after, this claim is brought forward and paid, as we think, without legal authority. Under the gag of the previous question, the Japanese bills were put through Councilman DANIEL TOWNSEND (Builder, No. 196 West Thirty-fifth street), nominally a Republican, caving in, and making the requisite three-fourths vote. Let us hope that it will be a long while before such another shameful imis permitted only to retain his own single place position upon the tax-payers is perpetrated by posed it to the last were Messrs, KANE, LENT. TROTTER, PINCKNEY, ALLEN, and DECKER. Mr. KANE is the only Democrat in the Board who would not soil his hands with the dirty thing. It is hardly necessary to say that he was quite too honest to be renominated by his party. The ordinance to meet various deficiencies, passed last evening, appropriates, in addition to the Japanese swindle, the large sum of \$575,922 73, of which \$80,000 is for expenses of the Central Park Stock, \$50,000 for a new Police Court, \$35,000 for tax deficiencies in 1859. \$51,250 interest on Floating Debt and stock of the Central Park, \$16,000 for laying out the City north of One-handred-and-fifty-fifth street, \$66,000 for construction and repairs of public buildings, \$75,000 for real estate expenses, \$20,000 for sewers, \$55,000 for printing for the Councilmen-an enormous swindle: no such expense could ever have been legally incurred-and \$20,000 for an untried fire-escape patent, of which only a little model has, as yet, been constructed. In the Japanese, Printing, and Fire-Escape appropriations, the city has been most outrageously defrauded; but what more could be expected from the corrupt majority at the City Hall? The Japanese bill goes back to the Alder men for concurrence. Of course it is sure to pass; but is it sure to receive the approval of the

> Among the ten thousand Compromises that have been proposed, from that of Mr. Thurlow Weed down to that of Gen. Joe Lane, late of Oregon, why doesn't somebody suggest an amendment to the Constitution that shall guaranty peaceful travelers in the South against tar and feathers. imprisonment, hanging, drowning, and the other attentions of kindred nature, which have of late become frequent in that sweet and snany land? If it is a wrong to give a piece of bread to a runaway negro, which can only be remedied by dissolving the Union, what shall was say about lynching unoffending white people? Perhaps Ma. Crittenden will reflect on this subject, and put a new clause in his Compromise to meet the case. Never in any political excitement nor in any

public crisis have we seen such calmness, steaditess and firmness among the masses of the people as now prevail throughout all the Free States. In the Cities the defeated Democrats are agitated with the hope of recuscitating their late party from the annihilation which has just overtaken it, and accordingly are playing the Disunion harp with all their might; while here and there a weak brother who voted for Lincoln, but now finds himself pinched in some stock gambling speculation, joins in the cry for Compromise and Concesssion. But in the country, from Maine to Kansas, the freemen are quiet and resolved. certainly none of an unfavorable character. It .. What have you to offer about that ... We have Their feelings and wishes are best expressed in the

to say that Worcester has done the same thing recent speech of Senator Wade. They have and are not yet ready to repudiate the Fourth of July or to trample on the Star-spangled banner, In all bistory a more admirable spectacle was never witnessed than is now afforded by this great people, undarmed at the clamor, and datermined only that the controversy of which it is a feature, shall now be finally settled, so that it cannot be revived again by the fools, faraties, and demagogues of a fature day.

> "If," says a correspondent of THE TRUE SE in Western New-York, "our Representatives in "Congress concede to the South protection to Slavery in the Territories, or even the right to carry Slavery there, we will trample them under our feet when they come home and ask our indorsement. While we deprecate the idea of the dissolution of the Union, still, if it cannot remain together unless we bow in submission to the Slave Power, we say let the bond be severed!" -This writer speaks the sentiment, not merely

of Republicans, but of a great proportion of the Democrats of the Free States as well. Abraham Lincoln, and the Maintenance of the Constitution as it is, have to-day many more supporters than roted the Republican ticket in November.

If in 1854, when the Kansas-Mebraska bill was proposed, the Southern Senators and Representatives in Congress had exhibited a tithe of the sense, wisdom, and courage which ANDREW Johnson of Tennessee displayed in his speech in the Senate on Wednesday, that bill would never have passed, and its consequences would not have happened. It is said that Mr. Jehmen is now hitterly denounced by the Revolutionists. He can afford to bear it.

RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

THE LATEST NEWS.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Tursday, Dec. 20, 1860. THE SECESSION OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

The agony is over, parturiunt montes nascitur ridiculus mus. South Carolina is out of the Union. No earthquake nor terrible subterranean convulsion has followed her Secession. At 3 o'clock this afternoon a dispatch was received in the House informing the United States that they are minus one. But as astonishing and almost incredible as it may appear to the Seceders, the news created no excitement whatever. Mr. Garnet (Va.) announced the fact to the House. Instead of running away; the members remained quietly in their seats, engaged in discussing the merits of a bill proposing to surround our continent with an iron girdle, in order to strengthen the ties connecting the Atlantic and and Pacific States, and to place this Union on a still firmer basis. The Pacific Railroad bill, though South Carolina has seceded, passed the House by a large majority. The stars and stripes still float over the capitol of the nation; none of them will be eradicated.

DEPARTURE OF HER REPRESENTATIVES. Messrs. Boyce and Ashmore, the two surviving

nembers in the House from South Carolina, then shook hands with the members and pages, and left, rather mournfully, the Council Halls of a reat nation of thirty millions to become herefter the citizens of a little State of less than hree hundred thousand white inhabitants, infeior in power to some of the small German rincipalities.

HER COMMISSIONEES. The Commissioners of the South Carolina na

tion are expected in this city within a few days. They will treat about the surrender of Fort Moultrie, the partition of the public domain and public debt, &c. Whether they will ask for the negotiation of a treaty of amity and peace can hardly be supposed, as there can be no peace between them and their enemies. For, if they wanted to be on friendly terms with the United States, they would have remained in the Union. The Postmaster-General has been requested to enter into an arrangement with them to continue the present mail connection between the States and South Carolina, the latter offering to payher own mail agents and Postmasters. But no such thing will be done. If the South Carolina Postmasters continue in office and perform their duties, everything will go on as if no secession ordinance had been passed. If, however, they should resign, the mail service will be stopped immediately.

THE CAPITAL. X

Our city is quiet. Even Southern men are indifferent. Everybody expected that South Carolina would secede. Some interest is felt. about her future actions. Providence does not seem to favor her course. First being compelled to leave Columbia on account of the small-pox, the fire-eaters have now been driven by fire out of the Baytist Church in Charleston,

THE COMMITTEE OF THREET-THREE. In the House Committee of Thirty-three little was done to-day. The main feature was the speech of the Hon. Charles Francis Adams of Massachusetts. He showed the impossibility of the Republican party, in this advanced age, passing an amendment to the Constitution, countenancing Slavery. Mr. Past's proposition will be voted on to-merrow, but the probabilities are that it will not pass.

PAY OF MEMBERS. A portion of the members received their salaries yesterday in gold. Others will be paid soon -at all exects before the 1st of January.

MR. PEGH'S SPERCH. Senator Pugh's speech to-day is considered, even by his friends, to be rather a weak effort. He seems to lack nerve, and asking favors where

he never will get any. MR. JOHNSON'S SPEECH,

The seceders are very much exasperated against Gov. Johnson, on account of his speech. That which Gen. Lane spoke was a concocted cheme. He was put forth to weaken the effect of Gov. Johnson's Union sentiments. To-day's Constitution calls the latter a traiter to the South, culogizing, at the same time, Gen. Lane, who, though a Northern Democart, came to the rescue of Southern rights, so wrongfully attacked by a Southern man. Gov. Johnson, however, cares little about this desperate clique. He, like old Jackson, is for the Union, regardles of all personal consequences.

To the Associated Press.

Washingron, Thursday, Dec. 29, 1360.
The Senate in Executive Session to day confirmed